

§ 19.5

to the use and recovery of spirits or denatured spirits. Those activities are:

(a) Use of denatured spirits, or articles or substances containing denatured spirits, in a process wherein any part or all of the spirits, including denatured spirits, are recovered;

(b) Use of denatured spirits in the production of chemicals which do not contain spirits but which are used on the permit premises in the manufacture of other chemicals resulting in spirits as a byproduct; or

(c) Use of chemicals or substances which do not contain spirits or denatured spirits (but which were manufactured with specially denatured spirits) in a process resulting in spirits as a byproduct.

(26 U.S.C. 5273)

§ 19.5 Manufacturing products unfit for beverage use.

(a) *General.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, apothecaries, pharmacists, or manufacturers who manufacture or compound any of the following products using tax paid or tax determined distilled spirits are not required to register and qualify as a distilled spirits plant (processor):

(1) Medicines, medicinal preparations, food products, flavors, flavoring extracts, and perfume, conforming to the standards for approval of nonbeverage drawback products found in §§17.131 through 17.137 of this chapter, whether or not drawback is actually claimed on those products. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, a formula does not need to be submitted if drawback is not desired;

(2) Patented and proprietary medicines that are unfit for use for beverage purposes;

(3) Toilet, medicinal, and antiseptic preparations and solutions that are unfit for use for beverage purposes;

(4) Laboratory reagents, stains, and dyes that are unfit for use for beverage purposes; and

(5) Flavoring extracts, syrups, and concentrates that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

(b) *Exception for beverage products.* Products identified in part 17 of this chapter as being fit for beverage use are alcoholic beverages. Bitters, patent medicines, and similar alcoholic prep-

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arations that are fit for beverage purposes, although held out as having certain medicinal properties, are also alcoholic beverages. These products are subject to the provisions of this part and must be manufactured on the bonded premises of a distilled spirits plant.

(c) *Submission of formulas and samples.* When requested by the appropriate TTB officer or when the manufacturer wishes to ascertain whether a product is unfit for beverage use, the manufacturer will submit the formula and a sample of the product to the appropriate TTB officer for examination. TTB will determine whether the product is unfit for beverage use and whether manufacture of the product is exempt from qualification requirements.

(d) *Change of formula.* If TTB finds that a product manufactured under paragraph (a) of this section is being used for beverage purposes, or for mixing with beverage spirits other than by a processor, TTB will notify the manufacturer to stop manufacturing the product until the formula is changed to make the product unfit for beverage use and the change is approved by the appropriate TTB officer. However, the provisions of this paragraph will not prohibit products which are unfit for beverage use from use in small quantities for flavoring drinks at the time of serving for immediate consumption.

(26 U.S.C. 5002, 5171)

Subpart B—Administrative and Miscellaneous Provisions

§ 19.11 Right of entry and examination.

A TTB officer may enter any distilled spirits plant, any other premises where distilled spirits operations are carried on, or any structure or place used in connection with distilled spirits operations, at any time of day or night. A TTB officer may examine materials, equipment, and facilities, and make any gauges and inventories. Whenever a TTB officer states his or her name and office and demands admittance but is not admitted into the premises or place, the TTB officer is authorized to use all necessary force to gain entry.

(26 U.S.C. 5203)